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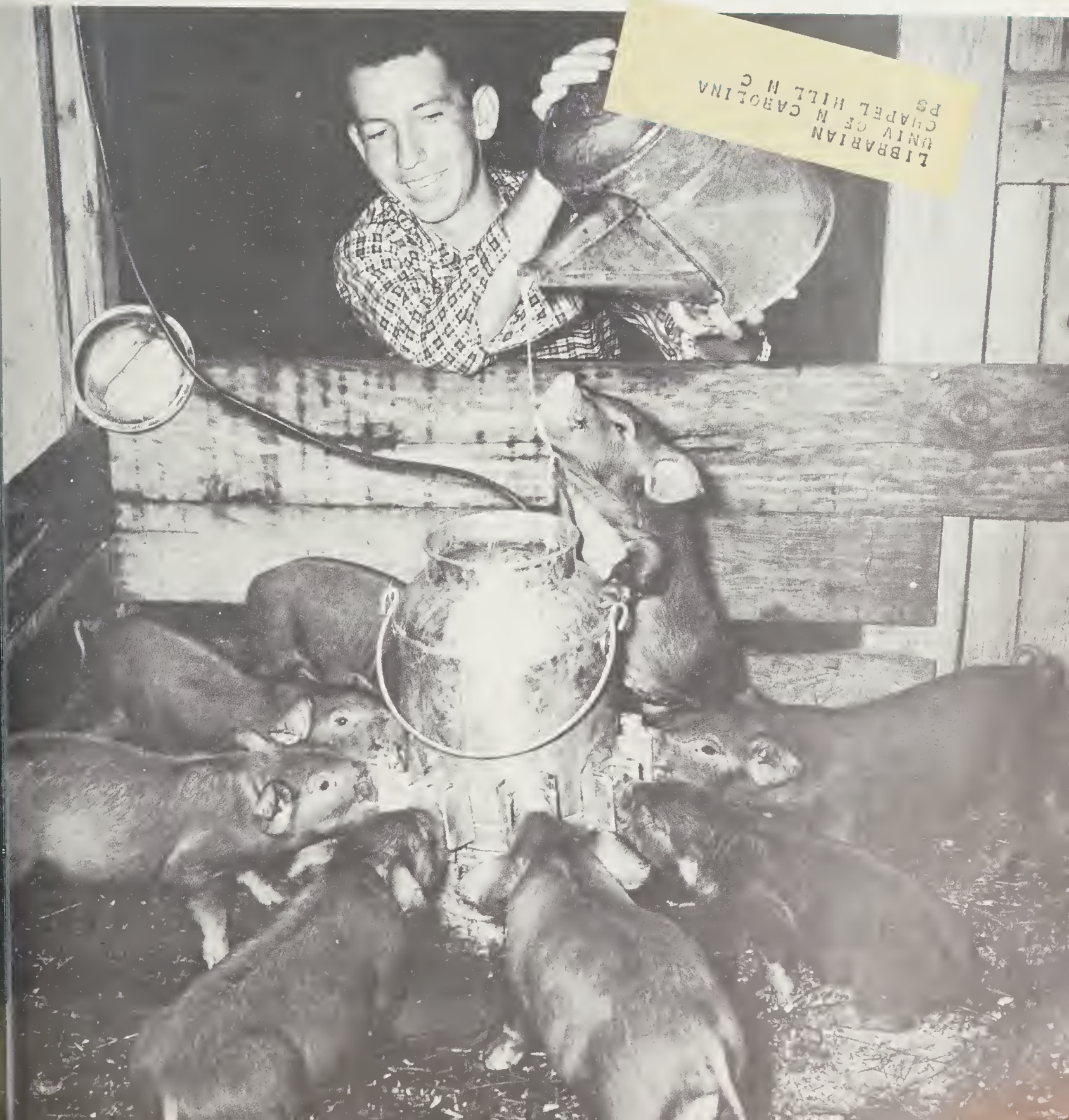
ne Carolina Farmer

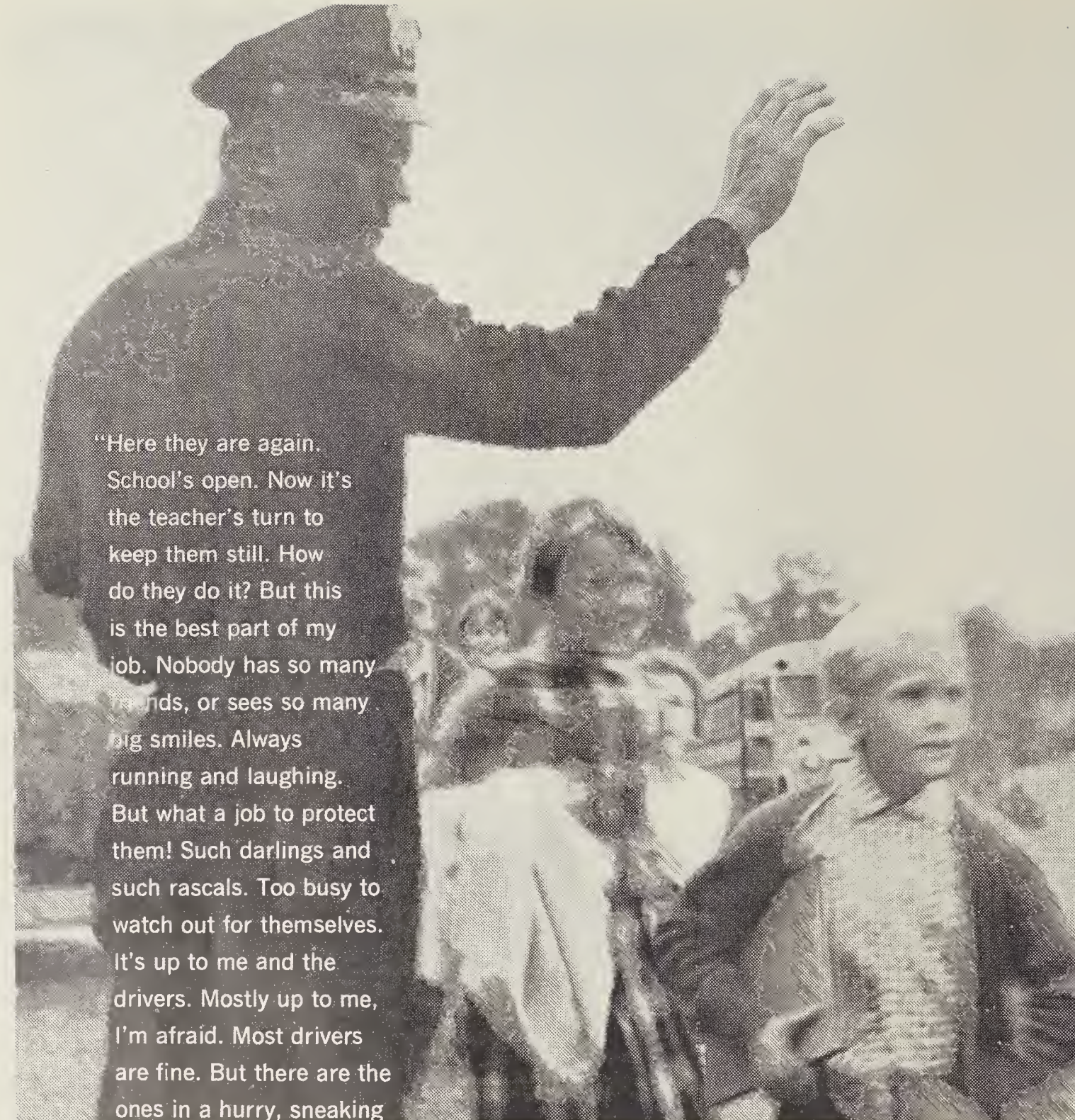
January, 1961

NEW ESSAY CONTEST
\$500 scholarship and local prizes

A VOICE IN CONGRESS
It helps keep your lights burning

★ OWNED AND CIRCULATED BY NORTH
CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES





"Here they are again. School's open. Now it's the teacher's turn to keep them still. How do they do it? But this is the best part of my job. Nobody has so many friends, or sees so many big smiles. Always running and laughing. But what a job to protect them! Such darlings and such rascals. Too busy to watch out for themselves. It's up to me and the drivers. Mostly up to me, I'm afraid. Most drivers are fine. But there are the ones in a hurry, sneaking

by the school bus when the youngsters are running for it, forgetting kids rush into the street from nowhere. They could be brought into line, but it takes real enforcement and a town that really supports it."

DRIVERS KILL AND CRIPPLE MORE CHILDREN THAN ANY DISEASE!

You've helped curb pneumonia, cancer, polio, and other terrible diseases. How about careless drivers? They kill and cripple more children from 1 to 14 years than any major disease.

You can do something. Just write to your local enforcement officials. Say . . .

"I support strict law enforcement!"

When traffic laws are strictly enforced and obeyed, traffic deaths go down. Your community can be another to prove it.

the Carolina Farmer

Vol. 16 January, 1961 No. 1

THE FRONT PORCH by J. C. Brown, Jr.



□ How I look forward to this—the best of all months! I have roughly 321 days in which to regain grace before I start falling again, the Friday after Thanksgiving. That is the traditional beginning of Christmas, according to the Raleigh Merchants Association, whose edicts on holy holidays take precedence over the Book of Common Prayer.

My yuletide gloom, which I spread far and wide, was sinful, and very likely seditious. My thoughts on American commerce and the U. S. Post Office probably violated the Smith Act.

Here it is Epiphany, and I'm still awaiting a shipment of 23 small gifts to be distributed in the name of Christian love to my offspring, nieces, nephews, and co-workers.

The Post Office blames a carpet-bagging department store in Virginia, and the Virginia department store blames a Post Office run by carpet-baggers.

But my fall from grace is my own fault. Why should I put such faith in two bureaucracies (one government and one free-wheeling enterprise) as to destroy my celebration of Christmas? Neither one has a blamed thing to do with Christmas.

I'll tell you why! I'm chicken. If I carried out my perennial New Year's resolution, I'd be running against the tide, impeding the free flow of interstate commerce, and establishing myself as an odd-ball.

I always resolve to shop carefully throughout the year, buying only those gifts that are sure to please the beloved recipient. If, by the next Thanksgiving, there are any unrewarded on my list, I resolve to remember them with a cheery "Merry Christmas" and save them the problem of where to dispose of some ridiculous piece of junk.

Everything seems to have been made for giving to brothers-in-law.

Who else would want a whiskey flask disguised as a pair of binoculars (\$4.98)?

Let's see. What else am I mad about? Oh, yes. The schools. I just learned they're still letting the Red Cross put the old squeeze on first-graders for contributions.

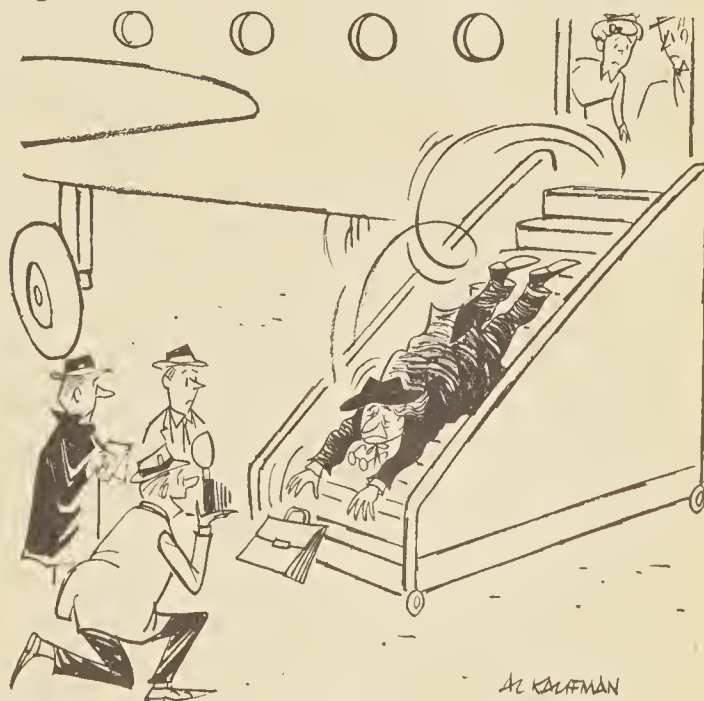
I wish the Red Cross well, but it seems like extortion for any organization to use the discipline of the schools to help it raise money. Without considering the merits of the appeal, the youngsters are bound to give: approval of the group, fear of reprisal, love of teacher—that sort of pressure.

I got my lesson on the importance of being 100 per cent at Bainbridge. In fact, it was known as *the Navy Way*.

"All right, men. We want this company to be 100 per cent. Any company which is not 100 per cent doesn't get liberty this week end. Now, let's all give 50 cents each to the Army-Navy Relief. . . . Red Cross . . . March of Dimes . . . or the thank-you fund for the company commander for being such a nice guy about our failure to be 100 per cent the last time we asked for contributions for our company commander."

That should wrap it up. I've alienated the Raleigh Merchants Association, the Post Office, a Virginia department store, the manufacturers of whiskey flasks disguised as binoculars, the Red Cross, the public schools, and the U. S. Navy.

Next month I'll take up motherhood, home, and church.



'How about a smile, Senator?'

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THE COVER — Writer-photographer John Corey sent this photo to us back on Jan. 2, 1957; and with our usual speed, we snapped it up. The young man in the picture is the son of Elmer Jones, of near Wilmington, who owns the pigs. The "mother sow" is known as an "electric pig-saver." One little fellow has discovered how to short-circuit the supply of milk.

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THE CAROLINA FARMER IS PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC. SECOND CLASS MAIL PRIVILEGES AUTHORIZED AT RALEIGH, N. C. UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879. SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID AT RALEIGH, N. C. EDITORIAL OFFICES, SUITE 914 FIRST-TIZENS BANK BUILDING, RALEIGH, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE 60¢ PER YEAR. CONTENTS COPYRIGHTED 1961 BY TARHEEL ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP ASSOCIATION, INC.

The kind of misery you'd rather have



□ At this time of year I have a peculiar feeling that I cannot describe. Reminds me of the man who said when hearing a good pianist perform that it made him miserable and yet he was happier to be miserable than he would have been if he had been happy without being miserable.

My mind is constantly going back to days of long ago. Happy days but at the time I did not realize it. I was looking for better days for the future.

I still am hoping for a happier life but now I am taking life as it comes and enjoying each day. There is something about growing old that I did not realize when I was young. If we have traveled the road of life to the best of our ability, we can have memories that we can ponder with pleasure while having grief because we did not try to do better.

Today Ada said she wanted me to help her haul the leaves off the yard. That was enough said. I got the tractor and trailer and we had three big loads.

While resting for a spell I saw some leaves still falling. I called to Ada and asked her to notice the falling leaves and remember that we, too, after a few days, months, or years pass, will be leaving our abode having fulfilled our mission in life to try the unknown, except by "faith."

The life of the leaf is semi-annual. Our life is from zero to about (one in 100,000) a century. As the leaves wither and die we too will soon be resting in the grave.

I attended the state convention of the Farm Bureau in Raleigh, Monday, Tuesday, and got home Wednesday night. Ada said I had lots of mail but one letter she knew would make me happy. It did.

I asked permission to use it as it might encourage some young boy who is struggling to reach the top. He said if it might encourage anyone to keep going it would be O. K. with him. The letter was from the Rev. W. R. Ormand, minister of The Morris Field Methodist Church, of Charlotte.

"As we travel this road of life we often come across many things which

cause us to stop and listen. We listen, and then quite often we go on our merry way without taking time to think about what we have heard. This is true with most people, and I am sure it has been true with me too many times, but I have paused long enough a few times to give things a think; so my mind goes back to a time in the past when a teacher of mine gave me a very impressive lecture.

"No doubt he has forgotten all about it, but it never completely left me; he went on to tell me how important and even wise it was to be a Christian and to face life with a determination.

"I was younger then, but those words made an impression even on the mind of a seventh grader. I am still thankful for those words.

"You were the teacher. After all these years I finally get around to saying, Thank You.

Sincerely, Just an old student.
W. R. Ormand."

It was 1920 when I taught him. The teacher for the previous two years had taught arithmetic and spelling. The teacher thought that most important.

I considered Willie about a fifth grade student but I asked him to get the books needed. He got them.

I saw in him the quality and the grit to face the issue. He never would say I can't.

Each morning, sleet or snow, rain or shine, I could see Willie and his big black dog coming to the little school house.

At the end of the six-month term he passed the seventh grade examination then given by the state. I was proud of him. He did not stop there; next year he rode a mule several miles and attended high school and under a good teacher who has now gone to his reward. Many boys would have given up but not Willie. He would work his way when and where he got a chance. Many times I would wish that I could help him financially but farmers and school teachers in that day were always short on cash.

Many times I asked God to make a way for him. I loved Willie because he was obedient and never said, "I can't."

AROUND THE HOUSE



Electrical tips to help the home handyman—and woman, too

By Archie Hathcock

Care of Appliances

If you have recently bought a new appliance or were the lucky recipient of one for Christmas, please hold onto, and follow, the manufacturer's suggestion for its use and care.

These instructions are usually enclosed in, or attached to, the appliance. You may have wondered at times, but the manufacturer and your individual dealer are very much interested in the performance of the appliances they sell and would urge you to follow the instructions.

Be sure to mail the warranty card back to the manufacturer soon after the purchase so as to be assured of free service if needed within the warranty period. The warranty card is usually enclosed with the instructions.

Light Socket Repair

To screw out a light bulb that has been broken off in the socket, turn off the switch box, and push large cork in back of broken light. Screw out broken bulb without fear of cutting hands.

Hot Tip

A waffle iron will help keep food dishes hot when serving cafeteria style.

Open waffle iron, place foil on each side. A dish can be set on each side of waffle iron or a large platter of meat can be accommodated by extending across both sides. Turn on low heat.

Finding Fuses

Sometimes it is difficult to find a burned out fuse in a fusebox even when using a flashlight. Finding a burned out fuse will no longer be a problem if you will place a heavy dot of wax on the window of each fuse. When the element in the fuse heats sufficiently to burn in two there will be enough heat created to melt the dot of wax. Then there is no doubt where the trouble is coming from.

Stronger Glue Joint

A much stronger glue joint can be obtained by warming the glue to a temperature of around 90 degrees.

KEEPING UP with rural electrification

by Walter Fuller, executive manager, Tarheel Electric Membership Association



Rutherford Electric Membership Corporation lost the first round of its territorial suit against *Duke Power Company*.

The case, which has been in various stages of litigation since March, 1959, was tried last month in Gaston Superior Court.

Judge *Hugh B. Campbell* issued a brief order which said, in essence, there was no issue for a jury to determine. He dismissed the cooperative's action against the company and a number of co-defendants.

The EMC can, and probably will, appeal to the Supreme Court.

The co-defendants were *Roy Rhyne, Sr.*, and others who had applied to Duke for service on Fairview Road, in a rural section of Gaston County known as *West Gastonia*.

Rutherford had served all around the Rhyne property since 1939, but Rhyne had always refused service from the cooperative. Early in 1959, he applied to Duke for service, after dividing his property for residential development. Duke crossed Rutherford's line and built approximately 4,000 feet of new line to get to *Roy Rhyne, Sr.*, *Roy Rhyne, Jr.*, and *Eugene F. Rhyne*.

Rutherford charged duplication of facilities. It had pioneered electric service in West Gastonia 20 years before, in the expectation that it would be able to continue to serve on an area-wide basis as the section developed. Duke had refused to serve the section when it was less densely populated.

Rutherford obtained a temporary restraining order in March, 1959; and on April 3, 1959, Judge *P. C. Froneberger* restrained both Duke and Rutherford from further construction in the area.

Judge Campbell continued the restraining order pending a possible appeal by the cooperative.



This is the third loss the co-ops have suffered in Superior Court this year. All three disputes were over areas traditionally served by electric membership corporations.

The Supreme Court has heard two of the cases on appeal—*Pee Dee vs. CP&L* and *the Town of Rockingham*, and *Blue Ridge vs. Duke*—and is expected to hand down decisions later this month.



Among groups who have been plugging along patiently for full development of our natural resources, there is a spirit of optimism.

It was lifted a bit higher when Mr. Kennedy selected *Stewart L. Udall* as his *Secretary of Interior*.

Udall will have the nation's top responsibility for resource development. He will exercise tremendous influence on legislation, and his policies will decide whether our laws dealing with natural resources will be carried out vigorously, or circumvented by a reluctant administration.

As a congressman, Udall had a 100 per cent favorable record on matters affecting rural electrification. On 20 roll-call votes, he voted right 20 times.

Will a reversal in the slow-down, give-away resource policies of the past eight years have any direct river benefits for North Carolina?

It's not unlikely. In 1950, the then Assistant Secretary of the Interior,

KEEPING UP

with rural electrification

Continued

William E. Warne, told the State Board of Conservation and Development:
"North Carolina has only just begun to take from its water resources the energy that pours down your streams to the sea . . . A preliminary survey indicates that undeveloped hydro-electric resources have a potential generating capacity of somewhat more than 1 million kilowatts."

This is equivalent to the generating capacity of five Kerr Dams.

The Catawba River has been pretty well developed for its power potential; and under present policies of weighing costs vs. benefits, there seems to be no feasible power in the Yadkin.

Blue Ridge EMC made a study of the feasibility of installing generating capacity on the Yadkin River flood control project near Wilkesboro and found that it would be unfeasible largely because the dam would offer no firm power.

The Cape Fear, Neuse, and French Broad Rivers are the best bets for future federal multi-purpose projects.

Two groups have been studying the Neuse and Cape Fear for several years.

Congress, through the efforts of the late Sen. Kerr Scott and later through Sen. Everett Jordan, voted small appropriations for studying both of these rivers.

A report of the Neuse River Watershed Authority is due in 1962.

The Cape Fear River Development Association is divided on whether there should be a high dam at New Hope or a series of low dams.

The low dams would offer no generating capacity.

A number of hearings were held without resolving the question, and finally Senator Scott called on the Corps of Engineers and the U. S. Soil Conservation Service to arrive at a joint recommendation. The report is due this month.

Electric cooperatives had traditionally approached river development with the attitude that *wherever feasible, federal river projects should produce multiple benefits to the taxpayer*—including federal development of hydro-electric capacity.

The hydro-electric units are accurately called "*the cash register*" for river projects, since the only possibility for direct recovery of a dam's cost is through the sale of power and irrigation water, the latter offering only a token income.



Governor Terry Sanford has suggested that all citizens of the state talk with their respective legislators between now and February 8, when the legislature meets to decide some particularly grave matters affecting our welfare.

You and your legislators can have a good conversation concerning

1. The future of our group compulsory automobile liability insurance, which will expire this spring.

2. A proposed bond election for school building expansion.

3. The contributions to your locality, and state, of rural electrification, and the territorial problems which jeopardize your EMC's ability to continue area-wide service.

4. The kind of public school education you want to offer to North Carolina youth, and to what extent you endorse the financing of it.



Art and History

Thank you for page 19 of our December issue. Would it be possible to have one article of historical value in each issue?

The history of electrification of each county would be of interest and could be told now while the facts are still known.

Too, I wish you would consider having at least one page of reproductions of the great works of art that belong to the State of North Carolina. One page showing what belongs to the people of North Carolina (not the bureaucrats who act as if it is all theirs) . . . a painting in color would help the culture and taste of the entire state considerably. You can see for yourself when you compare page 19 with every other page of your (December) magazine that much could be done to raise the art level of the entire publication. Compare page 14 and 19. Both could have been beautiful . . . in the Hellenistic culture both *would* have been beautiful.

Believe me, I like your magazine or I wouldn't have bothered to write at all.

Let me suggest that you read the chapter on "Pure Design" in Denman Ross's *On Painting and Drawing*, Harvard, 1912. Most artists haven't caught on or up to those ideas as yet.

Selah and Merry Christ's Mass.

John 6:53-55

[Signed] C. T.

Winnabow, N. C.

We will tell our artist, who, we concede, is no Raphael.

November Cover

Would you please send me full information about the scene on the November issue of *the Carolina Farmer*.

Pat Hodges
Triplett

The picture on the November cover *the Carolina Farmer* (by Max Tharpe) is of my late father as he "crosses over the bridge" on his way from feeding the chickens. The place is about 10 miles from Boone, "down the river."

It might be interesting to note that his grandchildren numbered in the fifties. He had several great grandchildren and a few great-greats before he died last year at the age of 93. He left 10 living children of which I am the youngest.

Mrs. Dott W. Gryder
Rockingham

heated Electrically

on CO-OP lines



By Q. W. HUSSEY

WHEN John L. Jackson of Franklinville, Route 1, built his new home last March, he abandoned gas-heated air and switched to resistance-type baseboard electric heat.

Cleanliness and the comfort of exact room temperature control were the chief reasons for the change, and they hold up after several months of actual experience.

The cost was right, and no other fuel offered the clean comfort that would please four generations. And Randolph EMC could deliver it 24 hours a day, without driving across John L. Jackson's new flower bed.

Jackson has four generations to please in his home at White's Memorial community, and they span the ages of 2 to 77 years. With individual room temperature control, everybody gets his way, free of drafts.

Jackson built on Randolph Electric Membership Corporation's lines. Like most other North Carolina cooperatives, Randolph has rates that make electricity competitive with other heating fuels.

Jackson installed 12½ kw's of heating capacity in his 1,440 square-foot house.

Total cost attributable to heating was under \$1,000.

He followed Randolph's recommendations on insulation: 2 inches foil enclosed insulation under floors, 6 inches loose fill overhead, plastic vapor barrier overhead, and 3 inches foil faced insulation in side walls. **Insulation cost:** \$322.

Electric units, installed: \$585.

His kwh use and cost for heating this season:

Month	Cost	Kwh and Price per.
Oct.	\$2.88	192 @ 1½¢
Nov.	7.46	497 @ 1½¢
Dec.	\$32.19	2,146 @ 1½¢

He has had no maintenance or repair costs, and isn't likely to. There are no moving parts to units, no dusty forced air, no carbon to be removed, and almost nothing that can go wrong with the system.



It's cold outside, but inside the electrically-heated home of John L. Jackson, Grandbaby Hazel Dulaney finds the air to her liking, even down on the floor, where most 2-year-olds live.



Bob Tregembo is chief feeder at his dad's Wilmington zoo.



Dad helps with the baby lion.

The Boy who Lives in a Zoo

□ If tending animals on a farm can be fun for a boy, what would life be like for him at a zoo?

Schoolboy Robert Tregembo, whose father operates the 142-animal Tote-Em-In Zoo near Wilmington, has had the rare opportunity to find out.

Bobby has helped his father and mother, George and June Tregembo, care for animals in the family zoo since he was a tot.

The boy feeds, waters and cares for pets such as lions, bears, bison, boars, deer, coyotes, wildcats, exotic birds, snakes, leopards and monkeys.

Even when they act up, the youngster doesn't become upset, such as the time a horse kicked him. Or when the non-poisonous eight-foot boa constrictor left five teeth marks in his skin.

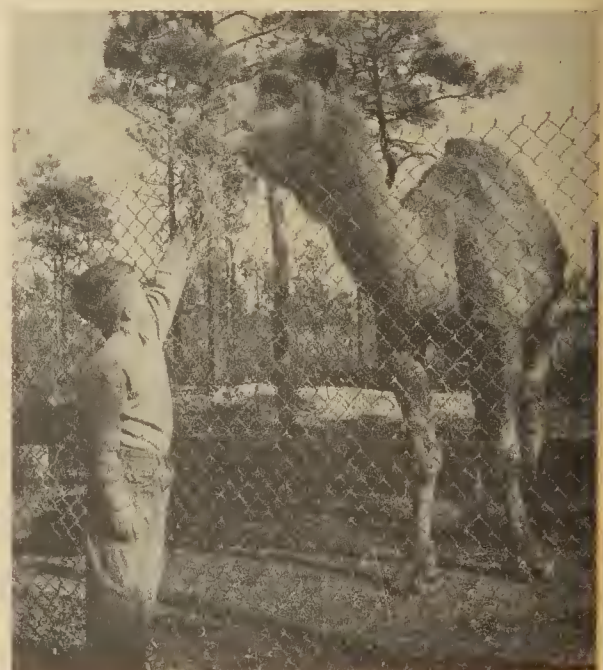
He enjoys reptiles. Bob can identify 30 of the North Carolina species, and hunts them for fun.

Living at a zoo has practical advantages. The lad bought a pony and during one Sunday afternoon made \$14 selling rides to children who visited the zoo.

—By John Corey



Some boys save buffalo nickels, some save buffaloes.



Bob walks miles for this camel.

Don't

*It seemed to the
good children that it
paid to be naughty,*

hit

*for Grandmother Budd
sweetened
the disposition of*

the

*the illest of
children with time
and tenderness*

Child

By ROSE BUDD

□ GRANDMOTHER BUDD had a way with children; she paid not the slightest attention to a child who picked at his food, tugged at his mother's skirts, whin-

ed for favors not to be granted . . . indeed not.

Grandmother Budd would butter a bite of tender biscuit crumb, dip it in the sugar dish and before you could say "Jack Robinson" the child would be eating everything put before him, for Grandmother always whispered something into a small ear as she popped the tasty, sugar covered bit into his mouth.

A child who was shy and hid behind his mother or burrowed his head in her lap, was plucked up into a pair of ever-loving arms and taken to the "junk room," where wonders awaited.

Who could resist sorting squares of brightly colored material into piles of red, yellow, green and blue? The checked pieces went on top of the old cowhide covered trunk, (it came down the Mississippi River on a flatboat in the late 1700's), the flowered pieces were placed in a dough tray, and any that didn't seem to have a home at the minute of sorting were placed in the lap of "Miss Wiggs," a doll who belonged to every child who came visiting at Shady Rest.

A child could iron colored tissue paper with a faintly warm sad iron, which was kept on the back of the big wood stove which roared all day, every day of the year.

Doll clothes were there to press, and to my dying day I will never forget the small wood wash tub, little wooden rub board, and perfect small clothes pins, all made by Uncle Jack, with loving care.

The little tub was a gem, it had rope handles and iron bands painted on with shoe polish . . . a clothes line, very low, was outside for hanging doll clothes on.

There were small bars of homemade soap (molded in a pill box) just the right size for little mothers and fathers 5 on up to 10 or so, who loved to play house in the "junk room."

Grandmother certainly didn't believe in whipping a child and used methods of then doubtful value, in correcting a him . . . such as standing in a corner, doing without dessert, wiping dishes, picking up chips for starting fires, shelling corn for going to the grist mill, pulling up bitter weeds and picking off potato bugs without pay.

Often her methods seemed unfair to the rest of her grandchildren . . . the ones who happened to be good at that very minute. It is indeed true that the

prize of all the treats often went to the child who had been naughty.

Grandmother would say, "Well, the cookie churn is about empty, and I guess John or Sally will just have to help me. She would get out her mixings, darling cookie cutters, turn a box over, tie an apron around the naughty child's waist and after washing his hands well, set him to creaming sugar and butter by hand . . . a delightful task . . . roads, castles and whatever you could dream up could be patted out in the big mixing crock.

Time was of no importance when Grandmother was correcting a child; she talked in soft low tones and worked right beside the bad child . . . they sprinkled spices, broke eggs into a deep dish to be whisked into foaming yellow froth, skimmed sour cream from a great crock of clabbered milk, sifted flour, measured vanilla or lemon extract with care, and mixed and mixed getting the dough up to the bad child's elbows.

Then came the best part of all; rolling the dough out on the table top which was made of a marble slab, dipping the cutters in flour and making stars, camels, trees, chickens, Santa Claus and Easter Rabbits.

Big wide pans, as large as the oven were greased with long strokes (finger painting years before kindergartens started), then the careful placing of the cookies.

The good children who were shut out of the kitchen would be sitting on the steps, waiting for the first whiff of baking to be wafted out the screen door.

In a few minutes the naughty child would come on the porch with a tin platter of cookies and with beaming pride pass them around, while Grandmother Budd followed with a granite pitcher of sweet milk, or lemonade made with fresh well water that was plenty cold, no matter if there was no ice.

The good children were then invited in to cut a few cookies in a design of their choice, and our efforts were carefully wrapped in a clean dish cloth and we took them home for our supper.

What happened to the whining child who had been given an hour or more of undivided attention? That was all he needed, and only Grandmother realized it, or had the time to devote to, "the most beautiful petals on time's rose of life."

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Letter from Home

Ireland's Outer Banks

By ITA HARNETT (*an Irish girl*)

Glenquin, Strand
Limerick, Eire

Knitting needles are busy by Irish firesides these long winter evenings. Since Sybil Connolly, the dress designer, introduced the Aran sweater to the U. S. A., Irish handmade knitwear has found a place in the world of fashion.

Down the years the women of the small Aran Islands, off the west coast of Ireland, have been famous for the sweaters they make from the wool which they spin themselves. They all have their own individual designs, which are passed on from one generation to another. The patterns are rather intricate and slow to work, but the finished article is really a work of art. The traditional stitches known by such names as *bobbie stitch*, *diamond pattern*, *cable trellis*, are as well known as ABC to the knitting women of the islands.

The menfolk are mostly fishermen. The Aran *gansey*, or thick heavy sweater as we know it, has always been worn by the men of Aran. Made from thick, soft homespun wool by their women, these garments keep them warm beneath their oilskins—when they go out in their fishing boats.

Life on the islands is not unlike that in many parts of rural Ireland. People pursue their way of life in a world of their own. To them, Ireland is the big world of the mainland. A steamboat service operates between Galway City on the mainland, and the islands, which are nearly 30 miles distant. The inhabitants crowd by the water's edge to watch the arrival of the boat. Donkeys carry cases of goods up from the shore.

The islanders have small boats of their own, made of tarred canvas. These they call *currachs*. If a person takes suddenly ill, and needs spiritual or medical assistance, the menfolk take out their currach and cross to the mainland to fetch a priest or doctor.

In the narrow inways of the sea, the

crossing is often rough and dangerous. The churning white foam on the rocks makes the little harbours death-traps. But the skill of those that man the *currachs* is the skill of men nurtured in seaman-ship since childhood. When they come home they drag their little boats ashore, and hoist them on their shoulders to carry them to dry ground. The same *currachs* then appear as fourlegged monsters walking home over the safe sands.

The rocky windswept islands hold a great attraction for tourists. But if all the tourists of the world went there, the islands would still be dominated by the unique atmosphere and mystery of that last rocky fringe of Europe. The ancient Gaelic tongue is the everyday language of the people. But the population is dwindling, as it is all over Ireland. Young people are going, and the little islands are becoming a place only for the old and the very young.

One sees traditional Aran sweaters and coarse homespun garments often matched with neat white shirts, jackets, or dresses of American manufacture. For packages of clothes come to them regularly from their children in U. S. A.

When the beauty and craftsmanship of Aran knitwear came to the notice of dress designers, the top men in the world of fashion went down among the cottages of the islands, to gather and preserve the designs which were to be found only in the fingers of the knitters.

Now the women of Aran click their needles by their firesides making sweaters that will be worn by men and women as far away as California. They merely knit the pieces, working in their own intricate designs, and the garments are afterwards professionally made up. Each garment carries the knitter's name as well as the firm's trade brand.

Many of the lovely patterns have now been gathered and printed in leaflet form. They can be copied and used by knitters who would like to try them out themselves.

Clip Cows Regularly With

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STEWART
CLIPMASTER
ANIMAL CLIPPER**

More Powerful
Motor . . .



Nationally known Dairy and Health Authorities say: Clipping prevents dirt accumulation—the chief source of sediment. Clipped cows are easier to keep clean, produce more desirable milk with low bacteria count, less sediment. Overall clipping helps control lice infestation. For best results use Clipmaster animal clipper. Preferred for its size, ease of handling and lasting durability. No. 51, \$49.95. (Colorado & West, \$50.25.)

Sunbeam CORPORATION

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**SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA**

Choose your Range

One manufacturer has a feasible experimental model you can operate by dial phone

By GLENNA HARPER

□ All this outdoor cooking that father loves to mess with on Sundays and holidays is fine—on Sundays or holidays. But most of the 1,086 meals per year for the household need to be produced in the kitchen, and on the kitchen range.

With the thought that a girl's stove can be her best friend or worst enemy—and believe me I've had a couple of ornery monsters in my day—I have undertaken a shopping trip. Object: facts on the new electric ranges.

Comparing before you buy is a very good idea in this field because the various brands offer a wide selection of features. As with other appliances, no one make has them all. But then one housewife's gadget may be another's necessity so perhaps it is just as well.

Today's electric stove will last about 15 years, a long time to be sorry if you have chosen in haste. I am talking about electric ranges because if you are on a

rural electric line you might as well use a few kilowatt hours for a stove since two-thirds of the monthly bill represents the basic cost of having electricity in the house for whatever purpose. It is sensible to bring in your cooking power over lines you are already paying for.

Manufacturers this year are offering everything in free-standing ranges from a basic appliance for about \$200 up to \$400 for luxury packed models. This is in addition, of course, to the whole new world of built-ins in which ovens and burner units are manufactured separately for installation wherever in the kitchen your heart desires. But more of this later on.

I found most economy-model free-standing ranges include four surface burners, an appliance outlet and an easy-to-clean oven. Easy-to-clean may mean a removable oven door, a pull-out arrangement, or disposable foil liners.

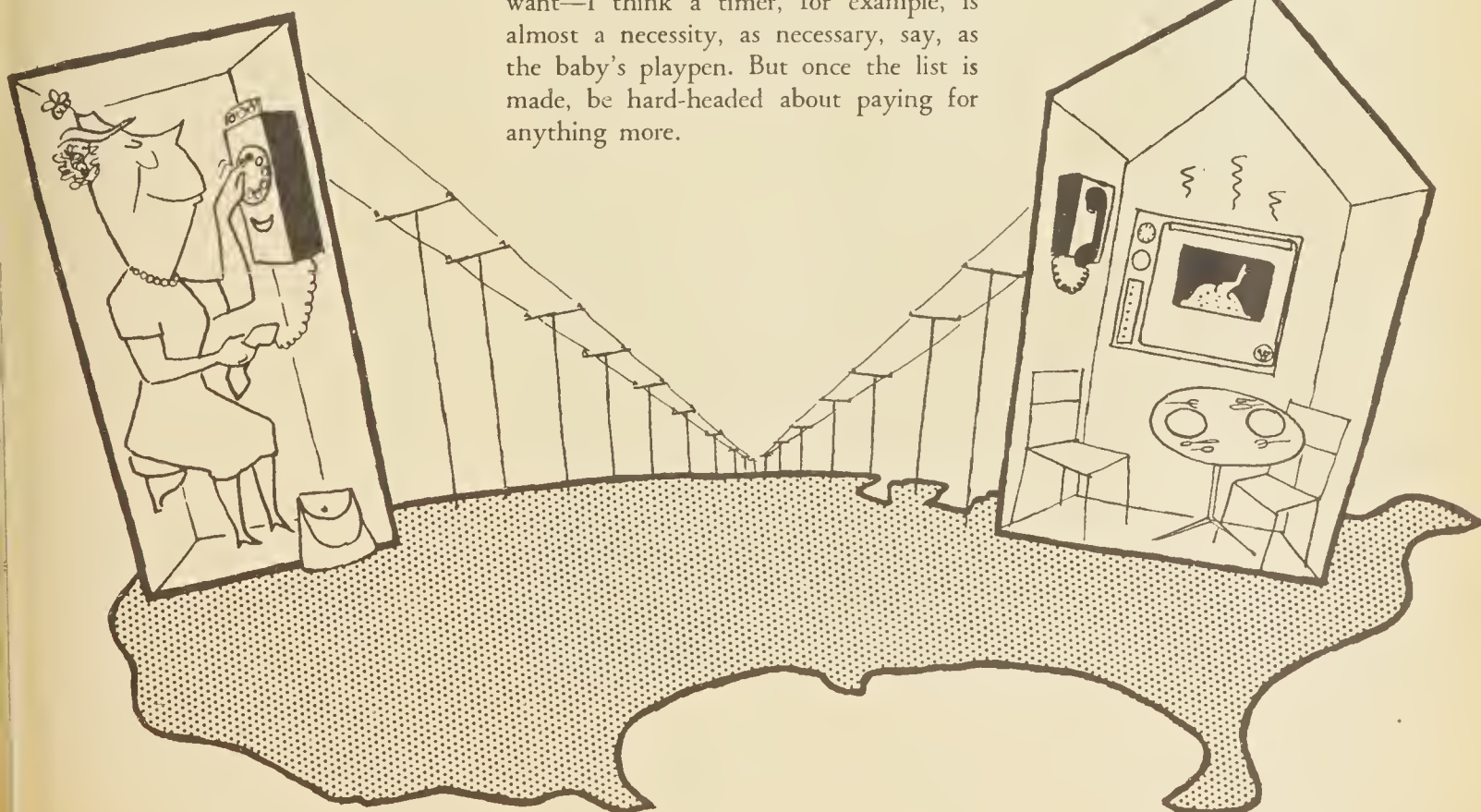
All ranges from low cost to high priced come in 30- and 40-inch sizes. It is the extras that increase the cost. My advice is to list the extras that you *really* want—I think a timer, for example, is almost a necessity, as necessary, say, as the baby's playpen. But once the list is made, be hard-headed about paying for anything more.

Many of the new electric ranges now have surface cooking units that lift out completely for cleaning. Wiring is arranged so that each burner is plugged in. All one does is unplug it and out it comes. This is available in inexpensive as well as fancy models.

There is a variety of attractive colors and metal tones as well as white to choose from. Best think hard about the color, however, for you will be stuck with it for a long time. There is as yet no satisfactory solution to the problem of repainting the old stove.

Built-in range units offer, as I said earlier, a great deal of flexibility. You can choose two or four burner tops, single or double ovens. They presuppose, however, that you are prepared to pay for a certain amount of kitchen remodeling in installation cost.

Even so there is flexibility here. Some built-ins are in one piece and would require a minimum of remodeling—like the range which slips into place between
(Continued on page 18)



your voice **IS** heard in

FEW Americans have greater need for making their voices heard in the halls of the United States Congress than you—the member-owners of America's rural electric systems.

Your interest in legislation should be as real as your interest in your bank account, for that is exactly where much federal law-making affects you.

The truth is that rural electrification has always been closely identified with legislation—both general legislation which affects all Americans, and specific legislation which pertains only to this great program which has electrified rural America in 25 short years.

Briefly, that general body of law which affects all American business enterprises—including rural electrics—deals with tax-

ation, the right to operate a business, standards, safety, competition, and the like.

In these respects, rural electric systems and their members have a natural concern with law-making and administration which is shared by all citizens.

But concern with legislation, which you should have as a member of a rural electric system, has much deeper roots. This concern has its origin in the fact that the Rural Electrification Administration—REA—is a direct result of specific laws adopted by an understanding Congress.

REA was established as a lending or banking agency by Executive Order in 1935. A year later the Norris-Rayburn

Act, passed by Congress, made the agency permanent.

Each year loan funds necessary to finance the growth of rural electrification must be authorized by Congress. This fact alone would justify personal concern about such legislation by rural electric members.

But equally important to the continued success of your rural electric system is the great mass of legislation and policy which has been necessary for its functioning as a business entity.

Let us look at a few of the specific legislative matters which have been all-important to the rural electrification program, and, consequently, have had their



Kermit Overby, left, and Dick Dell, right, explain to Congressman Harold Cooley the position of National Rural Electric Cooperative Association on a bill that will affect rural electric cooperatives. Overby and Dell, both former officials of the federal REA, are members of NRECA's Legislation and Research Department. Cooley, of North Carolina's fourth district, is chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

Where does t

☐ NRECA's voice would be a weak one if it spoke only from Washington. But in fact, it is an amplification of thousands of voices from North Carolina, Colorado, Oregon and other states with rural electric systems.

Behind the position of NRECA on any piece of significant legislation is the voice of your own electric membership corporation, recorded in resolutions passed at regional rural electric meetings at which you are represented.

The regional meetings are held in the fall. Attendance (an average of 400-500) at each is small enough for spirited discussion and a frank exchange of views.

Local delegates to the regional and annual NRECA meetings write and pass resolutions on a number of topics. Down through the years, the regionals have come to be regarded as an excellent weathervane for judging the mood and desires of rural electric people.

The meetings last fall were no excep-

ongress!

effect on your pocketbook as a member-owner of your system.

For example, take REA loans.

Interest rates, terms of repayment, and actual availability of the money your rural electric system needs to operate and grow, are matters of vital interest to you. Your electric bill goes up or down in direct proportion to interest terms and availability of these funds for your system. And legislation decides these things.

Source of power is another important aspect of your system's operation which is determined by legislation. REA is empowered, as a result of legislation, to grant loans for generation and transmission units to supply distribution systems such as yours with the wholesale power

it needs for your use wherever a resort to such loans is justified.

Legislation was necessary for the federal government to build power-producing projects which sell wholesale power to many rural electric systems and others.

And the laws which govern the sale of power by government projects, to non-profit systems such as yours, help determine the ultimate price you pay to operate your electric range or coffee-maker.

Legislation also decides whether your system will buy its power at the site where it is generated, or whether the government may build transmission lines to bring it closer to you—the consumer.

These are only a few actual examples,

necessary to illustrate the very real importance of legislation to you as a member-owner of your rural electric system.

But if legislation is so important, what are you doing about it?

Well, for one thing your system and the other systems in your state have formed Tarheel Electric Membership Association to deal with those legislative problems which have strict state and local application.

Of course, your state association performs many other services for you, but one of its most important functions is in the legislative field. However, operating individually, state and local rural electric systems realized they could not be effective on federal legislation.

(Continued on page 18)

ce pick up its volume?

tion. Delegates passed scores of resolutions, many dealing with local problems, but a surprising number were devoted to national issues.

Each region passed resolutions on the following issues:

Preference Clause: This is a section of the flood control laws which gives non-profit distributors first call on purchase of power generated at government dams. Because of this principle, rural electric systems are able to buy part of their wholesale power requirements from such agencies as Southeastern Power Administration, which markets Kerr Dam power. In wide sections of the country, area coverage rural electrification would not be possible without this power.

All the regions went firmly on record in support of the preference principle, and as Region-1, of which North Carolina is a member, said: "We will oppose any effort to repeal or compromise that principle."

Upstream Benefits Bill: Under the terms of this proposal, the federal government would make payments to private companies which construct dams upstream from a federal dam. The theory is that the upstream dam provides certain benefits to the one downstream, such as stream regulation and coordination. Rural electric systems opposed the bill last year, maintaining it would bestow windfall subsidies on private power companies and increase the cost of federal wholesale power. The regionals took a similar position, though differing in approach. Region 2, for example, opposed the proposal until studies prove that it would not increase the cost of wholesale power from government projects; Region 9 saw merit in a plan to genuinely improve coordination in the operation of projects, but opposed the subsidy provisions.

REA Interest Rate: For the past several years the Administration has actively campaigned for a higher interest rate on

REA loans. The rural electric systems have firmly resisted this, pointing to the low density of the areas they serve. All of the regionals this year opposed any change in the present rate.

Giant Power: A number of regions agreed substantially on a number of other issues. All, for example, supported the "giant power" concept in one way or another. Under this plan, the nation's major power producing areas would be tied together with high-voltage transmission lines. The result would be a national power "pool" from which all distributors could draw. The federal government, municipal, cooperative and commercial suppliers would jointly operate the grid.

The majority of the regions reaffirmed support for last year's Humphrey-Price Bill, to return loan-making authority to the REA Administrator, the Trimble Bill, and Potomac River comprehensive development.

CAROLINA FARMER & CO-C

Rural Electrics Offer Transistor Pocket Radios Worth \$70 Each for Local Prizes in New Essay Contest

For the second consecutive year, *The Carolina Farmer* and local Electric Membership Corporations will award a \$500 college scholarship to the winning high school student in an essay-writing contest.

The Electric Membership Corporations will also give local prizes of Motorola transistor radio gift sets, valued at \$69.95 each, to the winners from their systems.

The contest is known as the "Rural Electric Scholarship Contest." The essay topic which contestants must write on is:

"My Electric Membership Corporation: A Good Citizen."

The \$500 may be used at any college chosen by the statewide winner. The money will be held in trust by the winner's Electric Membership Corporation, and upon his matriculation in college, will be turned over to him in cash.

If the winner does not wish to attend college, he will be given \$200 in cash for his immediate use. The publishers of the magazine reduced the amount of the alternative prize in order to encourage the winner to continue his education.

High school boys or girls who live in a home receiving service from a North Carolina electric membership corporation are eligible to compete in the contest.

You must be enrolled in the 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th grade to participate.

The contest requires that you do two principal things:

1. Answer correctly the questions on the opposite page. All of the answers are given on a short fact sheet you can get from your rural electric cooperative.

2. Write an essay, not more than 400 words, on the subject: "My Electric Membership Corporation: A Good Citizen."

You can get information from anywhere you wish—old issues of *The Carolina Farmer*, your parents, teachers, library, cooperative manager, directors, and

employees, and neighbors who have observed the operation of your rural electric cooperative. But, the essay must be your own work, in your own words.

The rules are spelled out elsewhere on this page.

Deadline

Your complete entry must be postmarked not later than midnight, February 28, 1961. Mail to the *Carolina Farmer*, not your EMC.

We will announce the winner in our May issue.

WHAT IS "EMC"

These letters are an abbreviation for *Electric Membership Corporation*.



A boy or girl from *your* cooperative will win one of these Motorola 8-transistor radio gift sets, valued at \$69.95 each.

This pocket radio comes complete with carrying case, personal car phone, and batteries.

The judges will select the winner of your *local* prize by judging your entry only in competition with others from your cooperative. The winning contestant from your EMC will receive the pocket radio.

Judges will pick the best essay from among the EMC winners, and the author will win the \$500 college scholarship.

Contest Rules

(The following, and instructions on opposite page, constitute rules of contest.)

1. Eligible: any boy or girl in 9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th grade who lives in a home receiving electric service from a North Carolina EMC. Children of employees or directors of electric membership corporations are not eligible.

2. Answer the 20 questions on opposite page and supply other information called for. Use a pencil because of soft texture of paper.

3. Also, write an essay, not more than 400 words, on the topic: "My Electric Membership Corporation: A Good Citizen." Write on one side only of standard notebook paper, or typing paper.

4. Write your full name in upper right corner of each page of essay.

5. You may obtain information from any source, but writing of essay must be done independently in your own words.

6. On the back of the last page of essay, ask your principal, or one of your teachers, to write, and sign, the following:

"I have read this essay. It appears to be work of which the contestant is capable."

(If you are *unable* to get one of the above persons to *read* your essay, state in your own words what effort you made to get it read, explain why you were unable to, and sign your name.)

7. Essays will be judged on the basis of merit, originality, sincerity, and value of ideas. Judging will be done by five prominent, independent North Carolinians. Essays become property of *The Carolina Farmer*.

In order to qualify your essay for judging, you must answer all of the questions on opposite page correctly (or answer as many of them correctly as does any other contestant from your EMC).

It's easy to get them *all* right, for the answers are given in a brief fact sheet which you can get by writing or visiting the office of your electric membership corporation.

Ask for: *Rural Electric Scholarship Fact Sheet*.

OFFER \$500 SCHOLARSHIP

Fill in information and answer all questions below.

My Name is _____ Address _____ Age _____
Name of School _____ My Grade _____ Name of EMC serving my
home _____ Full name of person in my home who is
member of EMC _____ (ordinarily your mother or father).
Number of words in my essay (Count carefully. Should not exceed 400) _____

Read Rural Electric Fact Sheet to Get Answers to Following Questions

1. What is the exact, full name of the EMC which serves your home with electricity?

Answer: _____

2. In what town is the main office of your EMC located? (If your EMC has one or more branch offices, you may name the location of one of them if you prefer.)

Answer: _____

3. How many persons serve on the board of directors of your EMC?

Answer: _____

4. May directors be nominated directly from the floor in the EMC Annual Member meeting at which they are elected?

Answer: _____

5. How many votes may **each** EMC Member cast for **each** director to be elected?

Answer: _____

6. In how many North Carolina counties is your EMC chartered to serve? (Don't **name** the county or counties; just give the **number** of them.)

Answer: _____

7. How many Members was your EMC serving with electricity at the end of 1960?

Answer: _____

8. What do the letters "REA" actually stand for?

Answer: _____

9. At the end of 1960, how many dollars had REA loaned to your EMC to enable it to bring electricity to its members?

Answer: _____

10. At the end of 1960, how many dollars had your EMC repaid to REA on these loans?

Answer: _____

11. At the end of 1960, how many dollars had your EMC paid to REA in interest on these loans?

Answer: _____

12. At the end of 1960, how many North Carolina EMCs were behind schedule in repaying their REA loans?

Answer: _____

13. When REA was established in 1935, what percentage of North Carolina's rural people were already receiving electric service?

Answer: _____

14. How many EMCs have been organized and are now operating in North Carolina?

Answer: _____

15. At the end of 1960, how many telephone membership corporations (EMCs) had been organized and were operating in North Carolina?

Answer: _____

16. Every REA loan made to an EMC or a TMC in North Carolina must first be approved by what North Carolina state agency?

Answer: _____

17. At the end of 1960, what percentage of America's rural people had electricity?

Answer: _____

18. Will EMCs need to borrow funds from REA in future years?

Answer: _____

19. Approximately how many dollars have EMC members throughout rural America spent on electric wiring and electric equipment?

Answer: _____

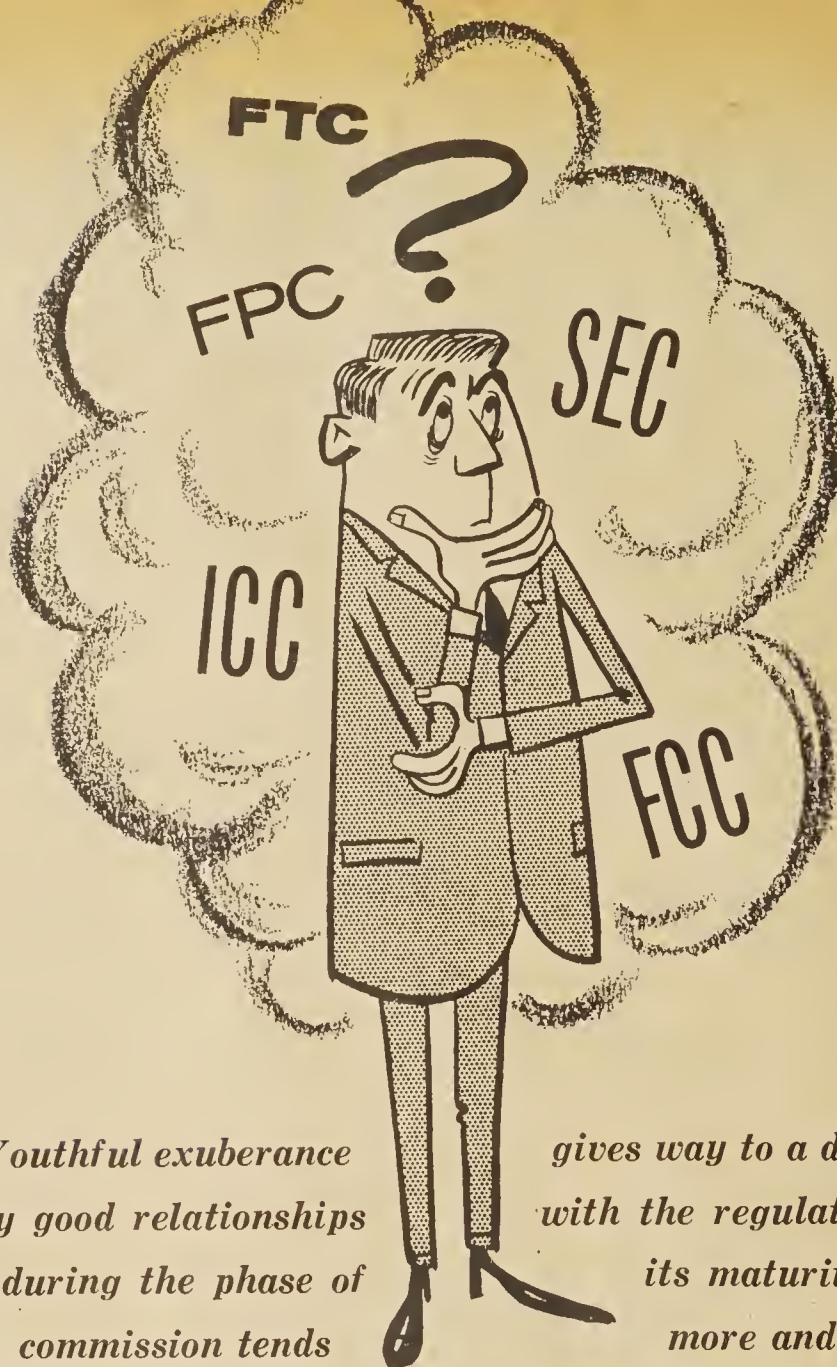
20. What are the only three states in which REA has not made rural electrification loans?

Answer: _____

Before midnight, February 28, 1961, tear out and mail this page with your essay to:

RURAL ELECTRIC SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST

The Carolina Farmer
Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.



*'Youthful exuberance and to enjoy good relationships
'It is during the phase of commission tends*

*gives way to a desire to avoid conflicts
with the regulated industry.
its maturity that the regulatory
more and more to equate the public
interest with the interest of the regulated groups.'*

A Raleigh lawyer put it a bit differently: The regulator is a lonely man, but

Not Lonely Enough

By JAKE LEWIS

Washington Correspondent for
The Carolina Farmer

□ FPC, FTC, ICC, FCC, SEC—a lot of Washington gobbledygook?

Maybe it sounds like it, but underneath all of this alphabet soup are agencies which have a vital impact on the daily lives of nearly every American. Their actions have an important bearing

on how much you pay for electric and gas bills, how much it costs you to take a train trip, whether you are duped by false advertising, whether the airplane you ride is safe. . .

All of these regulatory bodies have one big thing in common—they were formed primarily to protect the public's interest. Sometimes one wonders whether the "public" hasn't been quietly removed from the phrase.

What's happened may be what Ber-

nard Schwartz, former counsel for the Legislative Oversight Committee, had in mind when he wrote:

"Youthful exuberance (on the part of the regulatory agency) gives way to a desire to avoid conflicts and to enjoy good relationships with the regulated industry. It is during the phase of its maturity that the regulatory commission tends more and more to equate the 'public interest' with the interest of the regulated groups. . ."

Certainly, this lack of fervor and regulatory vigor has been evident in the Federal Power Commission which Congress found necessary to form 40 years ago to safeguard the public in the regulation and development of the nation's power resources. How successfully the FPC carries out its congressional mandate has a tremendous bearing on every citizen, but it is of particular importance to America's rural electrics and their 16 million consumers.

Vigor or the lack of it in the FPC has far-reaching effects on electric rates, even those not directly regulated by the commission. And this is a big factor in the pocketbooks of many rural electric consumers since more than half of the nation's cooperatives must buy their power from commercial sources.

Even more important, in the minds of many, is the FPC role in the development of the country's power resources. It is the commission's job to issue licenses for hydro-electric projects and to determine how they can best be developed. Here, again the FPC is charged with seeing that resources are developed in the public's interest. In recent years, there have been some real doubts as to how seriously the commission has taken the theory that public resources actually belong to the public.

Many of these doubts were translated into concrete realities back in 1955 when the FPC licensed the Idaho Power Company to construct three small dams in Hells Canyon on the Snake River for the sole purpose of generating power. The FPC wasted the enormous multiple-purpose benefits that would have resulted from construction of a single, federal high dam.

Probably, the current Washington attitude toward the regulatory agencies was best demonstrated last summer when William R. Connole was summarily dropped by the President as member of the five-man commission.

Why? Simply because he took seriously the idea that commission members were, indeed, intended to protect the public. Many in Washington considered Connole to be one of the most consumer-minded men ever to sit on the commission. But, that didn't help him any.

Under severe criticism, President Eisenhower defended his action by saying that he believed he could find "a better man for the job."

As Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin put it, "better for whom?"

The "better man" the President came up with was Thomas James Donegan, a former FBI agent, who blithely told Washington newsmen that, "I've never had anything to do with utilities outside of paying my gas bill."

Connole's troubles were reminiscent of those of another consumer-minded FPC member, the late Leland Olds. So vigorous had Olds been in safeguarding the public's interest, that the commercial electric power and gas companies were ready for him when he came up for re-appointment in 1949. They launched a bitter attack that finally ended in the Senate refusing to confirm Olds' re-appointment. And the consumer lost another friend.

The cases of Connole and Olds point up the extreme difficulties and pressures faced by a consumer-minded member of any federal regulatory body. This is a sad commentary since nothing is more important to the vigor of the agencies than the personnel which head them.

This is essentially what Colorado's Senator Carroll had in mind when he commented recently: "It all boils down to one thing—the type of man appointed. He should be a dedicated public servant. He should not be dedicated to the industry he's supposed to regulate."

That's one reason why consumer groups throughout the country watched the Presidential race so closely. For the new President will come into office with an unusual number of vacancies on the regulatory commissions.

That's particularly true in the FPC

where action will be required on three of the five commission posts during the first six months of the president's term. After the uproar over Connole the Senate declined to act on the nomination of Donegan. It also has not acted on Paul A. Sweeney named to replace the late John B. Hussey. And on June 22, the term of Arthur Kline expires. So Mr. Kennedy will have an opportunity to name a majority of the commission.

Almost immediately the new FPC members will be called upon to make decisions which are certain to have long-standing effect on hopes for low-cost power.

One of these undoubtedly will come on the application by consumer power groups to build the Nez Perce dam on the Middle Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. If successful, the project will be a multi-purpose development including low-cost power, soil erosion control, recreation, reforestation and river valley improvements.

But, standing in the way is an application by the Pacific Northwest Power Company to build a smaller project, High Mountain Sheep, at a site near Nez Perce. Only one of the projects can be built.

Here again, as in the Hells Canyon controversy, the FPC will be faced with a clear-cut battle: public interest *versus* private commercial interest.

How well they meet this decision, and the others certain to follow will depend largely on what the new president does with his appointive powers.

Will the public get a hearing under Kennedy?

□ The intensity of the spotlight on the regulatory agencies increased last month, adding to speculation that the agencies are scheduled for a major overhaul under the Kennedy Administration.

On Capitol Hill, Senator John Carroll of Colorado was delving into the highly complex questions of procedure and structure of the agencies. Carroll's hearings may serve as a basis for legislation early in the next Congress.

Meanwhile James M. Landis, a former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board, was continuing his study of the regulatory agencies for

submission to President-Elect Kennedy. Landis sat in as an interrogator with the Carroll Committee. He was also scheduled to be the last witness in the hearing.

What shape Landis's final report will take still is not known, but some indications of his thinking were revealed.

Landis has indicated that he believes the careful selection of men for the regulatory agencies would do more than anything else to restore the prestige the agencies once had.

"The jobs on those agencies are as significant if not more significant than federal judgeships," he said.

Choose Your Range

(Continued from page 11)

two base cabinets and has a cooking surface which the trade calls a "droptop." This means it slopes gently in from the edges; spilled food is discouraged from dropping in the crack between stove and counter top. Controls on this model may be put in the front of the stove or mounted in a panel on a nearby wall out of reach of two-year-old fingers. This built-in is inexpensive too—less than \$300.

Another one-piece built-in is a console type with an eye-level oven above a pull-out device containing burners—now made by five different companies. It can be hung on the wall, built into cabinets or set on top of base cabinets. Cost is from \$400 to \$600.

True built-ins, where burner units and oven or ovens are separate, require thought as well as money before installation. The woods are full of pretty kitchen plans. This kind of flexibility, however, should make those 1,086 meals easier on the cook. For instance, separate burner units mean one can have adequate counter space on either side of the burners. Separate ovens mean not only ovens at a convenient height but also, again, ovens near some counter space and preferably not *too* far away from the burners. No point in cooking a pie filling, putting it in the shell, and then having to hike eight feet to the oven.

An interesting space-saving variation of the built-in idea is surface units which fold back against the wall when not in use, releasing extra counter space. These can be combined with a built-in oven. Or, you might consider a one-piece model

Here is a list of major *plus* features developed in recent years. All appear in various combinations among this year's range models.

1. **Outlets for appliances.** These are common on all but a few of the cheapest models.
2. **Timers.** These turn the oven on and off at times you select. They will also control separate appliances that may have been plugged into stove outlets.
3. **Lights.** Top-of-the-stove and/or oven lights let you see your work better.
4. **Rotisserie.** Some ranges have these built into the oven for cooking roasts and poultry.
5. **Electric meat thermometer.** Thermometer plugs into stove and is inserted into meat. You set it for the correct temperature, say for roast

in which surface burner units fold down from the side of the oven cabinet.

Many new built-in ovens have a "flare" on top to deflect oven heat from ceiling or top-mounted controls. This is probably useful and worth getting if you can. Also, some "stack" model ovens will sit on top of a base cabinet without further installation expense. Others are designed to be built into walls or cabinets.

To sum up:

1. **Check with your co-op** on installation costs, for kitchen planning ideas.

beef medium, and walk off. When the roast is done, oven cuts back to correct temperature for keeping the roast warm until time to serve.

6. **Griddles.** Handy for frying and grilling. Some models provide a cover for extra work surface when griddle is not in use.
7. **Thermostatic surface unit control.** This may be included for one burner, or perhaps two. It can be set at any temperature and will hold the heat there, thus providing the equivalent of an electric skillet. Especially useful, I'm told, when one wants a steady, low heat.
8. **Oversize or double ovens.** More cooking flexibility. The double oven particularly means you can bake and broil at the same time, or bake two foods requiring different temperatures, for instance baked beans and a pastry shell.

2. **Decide on extras** that make sense for you, and make a list.

3. **Shop around.**

4. **Ask about servicing**—how much guarantee on what parts, where is the nearest repair man, etc.

Good hunting. Who knows, if the new stove is a real dream boat father may branch out from the charcoal grill to the kitchen. And then you may or may not be in clover, depending upon your point of view.

the Congress. This is to make sure that the significant issues are watched and appropriate action is taken to protect the interests of these millions of members.

Each year, your NRECA legislation and research department schedules witnesses to appear before congressional committees to make presentations and answer questions which help clarify the interests of your rural electric system.

The things these witnesses say are of help to the law-makers, and eventually may play an important part in determining what it costs you to operate your electric appliances. Your spokesmen are there when the laws are being made, so you can be sure your interests are being considered.

— Your Voice IS Heard In Congress —

(Continued from page 13)

So rural electric systems all over America, almost 1,000 of them, formed the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association—NRECA—to perform certain services for them.

As is true of state associations, these services cover a broad range. They include member education, public relations, management services, employee insurance coverage, power use, safety education and legislation.

The legislative functions of the national association, which we are concern-

ed with here, are carried on by NRECA's legislation and research department. A primary job of this department is to keep abreast of those issues in Congress which affect the rural electrification program, and to supply members of Congress with information and materials supporting the program.

The department, fully realizing that it is working for some 17 million Americans who get power from these rural electric systems, is careful to make a thorough analysis of the issues that come up in

Rural Roundtable

"Should expensive gifts be returned when a steady couple breaks up?"

THERESA ANN FOSTER
Mocksville, Davie Electric

I think that all expensive gifts should be returned when a steady couple breaks up. Since you no longer care for him, the gifts will not mean the same to you. However, I do not think that the boy should give these gifts to a future girl friend.

EDWARD WATERS
Hertford, Albemarle Electric

When a steady couple breaks up, the meaning for which the gifts were intended is lost. Because of this the gifts are usually returned as I think they should be. The smaller gifts are usually kept for memory or old-time's sake.

BILLY KISER
Bessemer City, Rutherford EMC

I think that most gifts should not be returned. When a person gives a gift, he should give it with the intention that it will be kept. But there are some exceptions to this. I think that friendship rings, some bracelets, and also engagement rings should be returned when the couple breaks up. These

DOROTHY LOU WARREN
Dunn, South River Electric

First of all, I do not believe that expensive gifts should be given unless a couple is very "serious." If they are given and the couple breaks up, the gifts should not be returned. When a gift is given it should have a thought behind it, not just a price. In many cases, sweaters or other articles of clothing are given. If these were returned, the original donor would probably not have any use for them.

THIS MONTH'S QUESTION is asked by Joyce Cox, 17, of Walstonburg. Her parents are members of the Pitt and Greene Electric Membership Corporation.

Joyce says that this question is often discussed among her friends, who so wonder about the correct thing to do on such matters.

Joyce is a senior at the Walstonburg High School, and after graduation, she plans to enter East Carolina College and major in public school music. On the subject of music, she writes, "I enjoy and appreciate music a great deal and spend a lot of time singing and playing for various occasions in my school and community." She is also a 4-H Club member and was a blue ribbon winner in the State talent show in 1960. Joyce belongs to the FHA Club, is a member of the Beta Club, and serves as president of her music club. She enjoys reading poetry.

Joyce is a member of the Walstonburg Christian Church.



*REVIVE AN AGE-OLD
ART IN 1961*

**QUILT A MODERN
HEIRLOOM**

The Carolina Homemaker

Edited By Rebekah Rivers

An old-time art is staging a revival.

Quilting, both a practical hobby and creative outlet for busy Colonial women, has caught the fancy of their great-great granddaughters. In towns throughout America, housewives gather at modern quilting "bees" to ply their needles and catch up on the latest gossip.

While early quilts provided warmth and protection in drafty, poorly-heated pioneer homes, their twentieth-century counterparts are chiefly decorative. They add color and charm to simple Early American room settings, or handsome elegance to traditionally-styled furniture.

Quilting was a long and often tedious process for the pioneer woman. Every precious scrap of material had to be saved and carefully pieced into a finished design. After months (and sometimes years) of work, the seamstress called her neighbors in to help with the quilting. Together the hostess and her friends attached the top, filling, and backing to a frame and completed the quilt.

Today's quilters are fortunate, for high-quality fabrics are abundant, and glazed cotton batting is easier to handle than earlier filling materials. While hand-quilting isn't recommended for beginners, it's possible for even a novice to make a quilt on her sewing machine. Modern automatic machines and quilting attachments make this task simpler than the hesitant might think.

Hundreds of quilt patterns—some of them centuries old—are on the market, and may be obtained at pattern counters or from manufacturers of cotton quilt batting. Once a pattern is

Step 1. Tracing the quilt pattern onto fabric.



chosen, fabrics and colors can be selected, along with filling, thread, and other materials. Cotton batting is an ideal filler, for it gives the finished quilt a soft, fluffy appearance, and is easy to handle in sewing.

If you're a beginner, here are some suggestions to help you with machine-quilting:

Step 1. After you've chosen your pattern and selected your materials, cut out each pattern piece on cardboard or heavy endpaper. Take each of these pieces and trace as many as needed onto your fabric. (If you're making an appliqued quilt, be sure to follow pattern directions regarding fabric colors.) When you've traced the pieces, cut them out and baste to background blocks.

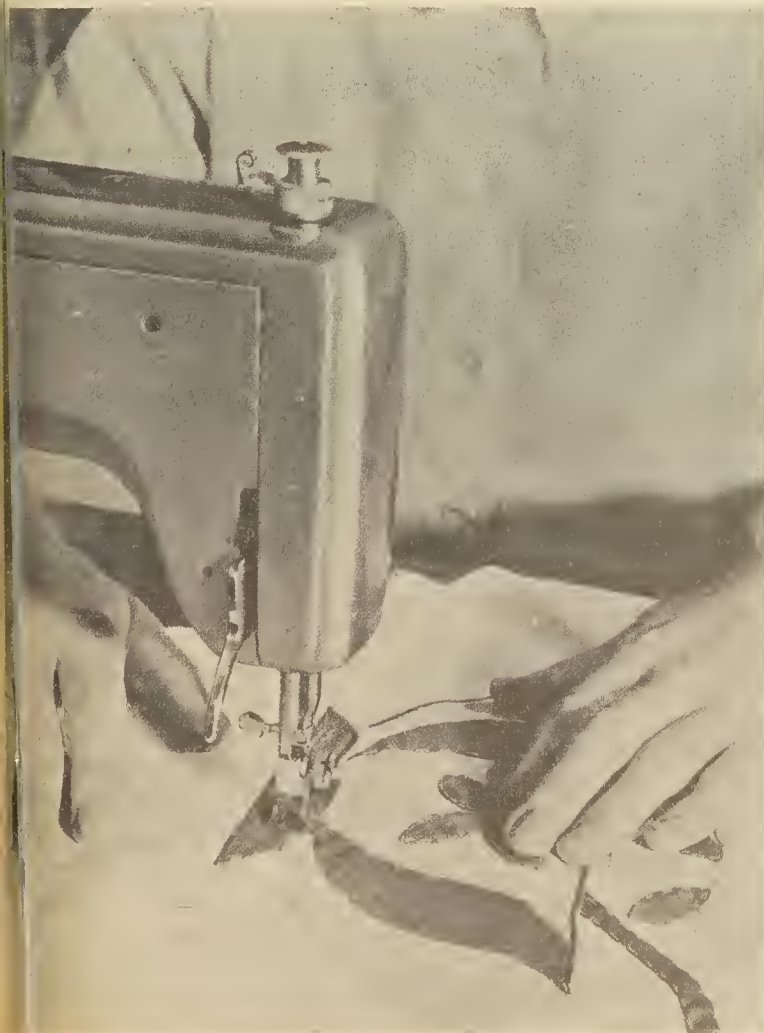
Step 2. After basting, machine-stitch the quilt design in place. A close zigzag stitch is very effective, especially when the quilt is appliqued.

Step 3. Next cut out rectangles of backing and cotton batting the same sizes as your quilt blocks. After cutting the backing and batting, baste the top, cotton and back of each block together securely.

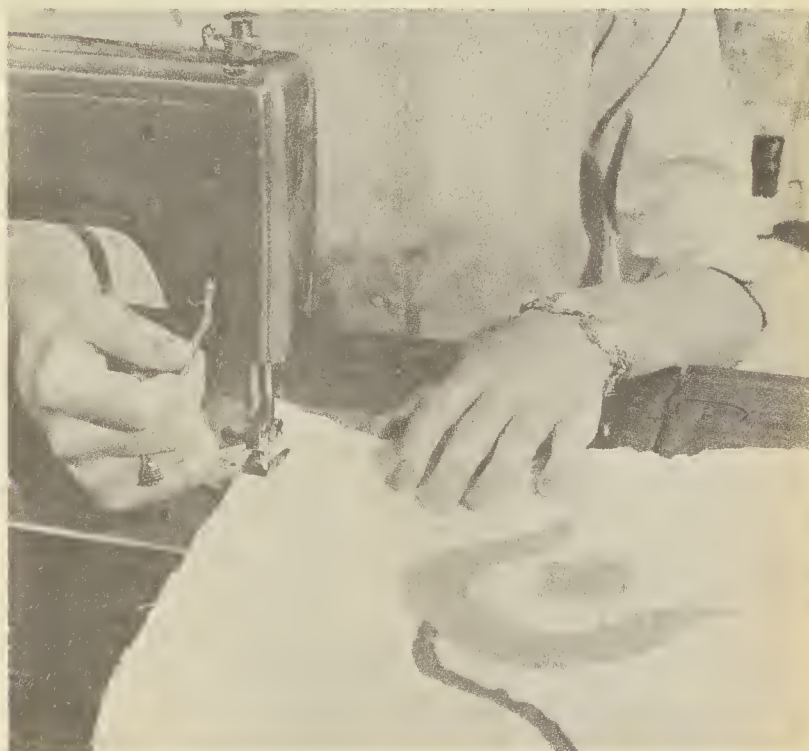
Step 4. Machine-quilt each block separately. If you use a fancy quilting stitch, trace off the quilting pattern with a pencil before you begin. If you use a plain stitch, start from the center and stitch diagonally outward. When you've finished quilting, cut back the cotton filling outside the seams. This prevents bulkiness at the seam lines.

Step 5. Join machine-stitched quilt blocks with interlocking borders of contrasting fabric. Use plain white strips of the same width to join the backs of the blocks. Finish your quilt with a border of bias binding, or with bias strips of the fabric used for the interlocking borders.

Step 2. Machine-stitching the quilt design in place.



Step 3. Cutting out background blocks and cotton batting.



Step 4. Machine-quilting the blocks.



Step 5. Stitching the interlocking borders.

Send 35¢ (in coins) for EACH pattern to: CAROLINA FARMER, Post Office Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York. Add 10¢ each for 1st-class mailing.

JUST OUT! Send 35¢ for full-color Catalog of Spring and Summer Fashions.

9330—Take your choice of full skirt or slim to add to the tab-collared bodice. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½, full skirt: 4 yards 35-inch fabric.

9138—For the young miss a deep-dipping collar, smooth midriff, full skirt. Printed Pattern in Girls' Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14. Size 10 takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

4777—Back-wrapped apron with big heart pocket. Make it full-length, too. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 cobbler length: 2¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

9045—Smooth step-in dress has slimming lines, smartly tabbed collar. Printed Pattern in Half Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

9077—Smart style with choice of scoop or collared neckline, full skirt or slim. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 with full skirt 4¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

9170—Tucked-front shirtdress for easy, relaxed living. Printed Pattern in Misses' Sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 3 yards 35-inch fabric.

9330
14½-24½



9138
6-14



4777 12-20



9045 14½-24½

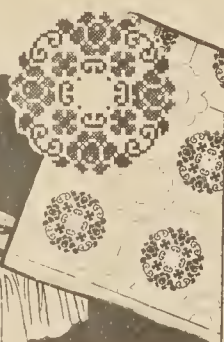


9077 12-20

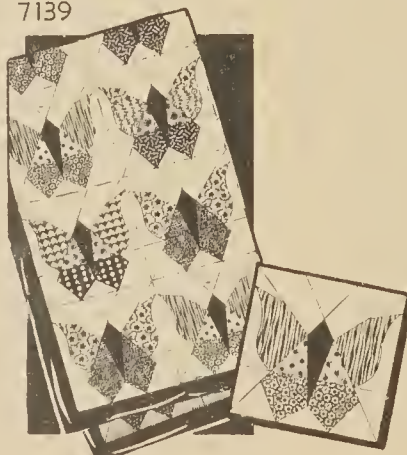


9170
12-20

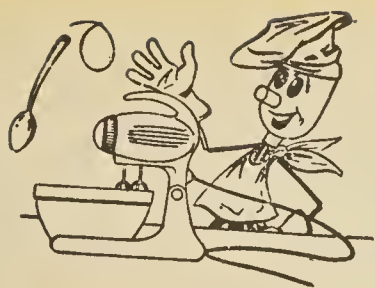
STITCHES AND PATCHES



7139



7139. This unusual and colorful quilt is fascinating to piece. Combine prints, plaids, gay solids for the patches; yardages. 7499. Stunning bedspread with glittering butterflies. Charts, directions, pattern on lovely design in one color or two-tone shading. Wreaths are in easy crosstitch. Make in blocks or all one-piece. Transfer of 12 wreaths, two quilting designs. Send TWENTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins) for EACH pattern to: The Carolina Farmer, 243, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add 5¢ each for 1st-class mailing. Send 25¢ if you wish a Needlecraft Book.



Carolina Kitchens

Recipes From Co-op Homemakers

A YOUNG COOK from Gates sends this month's recipe for the Carolina Kitchens. She is Emily Walters, 13, whose family belongs to the Roanoke Electric Membership Corporation.

Emily thinks her recipe for peanut brittle is a good one for January. Though a very young cook, she has proved her skill in the kitchen by winning the 1960 Gates County Jr. Food Preparation competition sponsored by the 4-H Clubs.

Her hobbies include cooking and playing the piano. She also sews. And Emily writes us that she is not the only good cook in the family. "My mother," she says, "is also a good cook." She tells us, too, that there are three in her family, and that "all of us like to eat."

If you'd like to share a special recipe through this column, send it to: The Carolina Farmer, Homemaking Section, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C. If you have a good snapshot of yourself, send it along. And include something about yourself and family: the size of your family, the name of your electric membership corporation, the clubs you belong to, etc.

CAROLINA FARMER RECIPE

Submitted by Miss Emily Walters

Route 1, Box 72.

Gates, N. C.

PEANUT BRITTLE

2 cups sugar	2 heaping cups small
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup water	raw peanuts
$\frac{3}{4}$ cup light corn syrup	$3\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons soda
	$\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt

Combine sugar, water, salt, and corn syrup in a saucepan and when mixture is boiling, add raw peanuts. Cook until a little tried in cold water will be so brittle it strings as it strikes the water and hardens immediately. Remove from heat, quickly stir in the soda. As soon as soda is mixed with candy, pour onto a greased marble slab or porcelain table. As soon as mixture is cool enough to touch, stretch out to make as thin as possible. When cool, break in pieces as desired and store in covered container.



Help us houseclean . . .

A bright New Year, clean as the blank pages of a new diary, inspires me to clean closets, scavenge through desks, and throw away all those things I've kept around for dust gathering (and for no other purpose!). Thus, after such activities, I emerge calm, collected, and beautifully organized for at least two months, after which I return to my usual hectic state of being.

All this leads me to the point of these printed inches: Having completed my annual "throw away" at home, I'm ready to do same here at the office, and if you want to be on the receiving end, you'd best let me know right away. My shelves are bulging with patterns and booklets left over from 1960, and I want to clear them to make room for nice, fresh new ones. However, I'll keep them around a few weeks until I hear from you. If you want any of the booklets, clip the coupon below, and mail it to this column.

Have a happy and tidy New Year!

Inventory Pattern Order Form

Please send without charge pattern leaflets and/or booklets I have checked below. I am enclosing a STAMPED, SELF-ADDRESSED ENVELOPE for the patterns checked. (NOTE: Send one envelope for every three patterns. No envelopes are necessary for booklets.)

BOOKLETS

- ☐ "A Roundup of Menus and Recipes (for Girl Scouts)"
- ☐ "Wonderful Ways With Soup"
- ☐ "Bisquick Party Book"

LEAFLETS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ditty Bag (Donkey & Elephant) | <input type="checkbox"/> Pillow Case Edging |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crocheted Cafe Curtains | <input type="checkbox"/> Popcorn Ring Table Cloth |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Italian Shirt Pattern | <input type="checkbox"/> Peasant Weave Place Mat & Apron |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crocheted Filet Oblong Cushion | <input type="checkbox"/> Easter Lily Edging |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Boys Cable Pullover | <input type="checkbox"/> Kitten Potholder |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shepherd Plaid Shawl | <input type="checkbox"/> Baby's Crocheted Afghan |

NAME _____

ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION _____

COMMENTS _____

Address coupons to Becky, "Over The Lines," Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C.

Rural Exchange

RATES: 15c PER WORD CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—\$3.00

● ANNUAL MEETING

BAYBORO, Pamlico-Beaufort Electric Membership Corporation, Tuesday, February 7, at 2 p.m. Courthouse at Bayboro, N. C. Will have speaker and approximately \$400. in FREE PRIZES.

● AGENTS WANTED

BUSINESS KIT FREE! Postcard puts you in Business! Complete line 230 shoe styles, jackets! New Discoveries pay Big Commissions. No investment. Send for Free Kit. Mason, Chippewa Falls K-344, Wisconsin.

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● BEEF CATTLE

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● FARM CHEMICALS

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● MISCELLANEOUS

BUY BARGAINS direct from government. Jeeps, clothing, blankets, trucks. Thousand other articles. Some free. Write: Clyde Lee, Mountain View, Oklahoma.

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BUCKEYE FARM TILE DITCHERS models 301 & 302, with many extras and change overs, exceptional machines. Tractor and Lowboy Trailer. Dick Brady, Box 236 (Erie Co.) Lake City, Pa. Phone GR 4-5811.

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

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Red Snowberry, 1 to 2 ft.12 ea.
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Russian Olive, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Pussy Willow, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Pink Azalea, Native collected, 1 to 2 ft.39 ea.
Spirea Thumbergii, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
Althea, Pink, 1 to 2 ft.19 ea.
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American Holly, 1/2 to 1 ft.29 ea.
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Mountain Laurel, Native Collected, 1 ft.29 ea.

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Magnolia Grandiflora, 3 to 4 ft.	1.49 ea.
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Tulip Poplar, Native Collected, 2 to 3 ft.49 ea.
Norway Maple, 2 to 3 ft.	1.49 ea.
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Catalpa Fish Bait Tree, 2 to 3 ft.19 ea.
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Ginkgo Tree, 1 to 2 ft.49 ea.
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Lombardy Poplar, 3 1/2 to 5 ft.20 ea.

FRUIT TREES

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Belle Ga. Peach, 2 to 3 ft.39 ea.
J. H. Hale Peach, 2 to 3 ft.39 ea.
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Red Delicious Apple, 2 1/2 to 3 ft.49 ea.
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Keiffer Pear, 2 to 3 ft.98 ea.
Burbank Plum, 2 to 3 ft.49 ea.
Red June Plum, 2 to 3 ft.49 ea.
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Bruce Plum, 2 to 3 ft.49 ea.
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Bitter Sweet15 ea.
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Hardy Pecan Seedlings, 2 to 3 ft.	1.69 ea.
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Evergreen South Privet, 1 to 2 ft.02 ea.
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Too Bad

A little old lady entered a department store. Instantly a band began to play, an orchid was pinned on her dress, a \$100 bill was put in her hand. She found herself being photographed from all sides and TV cameras beamed down on her.

"You're our one-millionth customer," the master of ceremonies for the event told her, smiling broadly. "And now can you tell us what you came here for today?"

"Yes," said the little old lady. "I'm on my way to the complaint department."

* * *

Peddler

There was a small traveler from another planet with a cone-shaped head, square eyes, and rabbit ears who landed on the lower East Side of New York, where a vegetable peddler asked him to mind his pushcart for a few minutes. A little girl, passing by, stared at the stranger from outer space and said to her mother, "Ma, isn't that a crazy-looking vegetable peddler?"

The mother shrugged and said, "Maybe he looks crazy, but he's getting 49 cents a pound for tomatoes."

* * *

Poker

A Texan was playing poker with an Englishman and the Englishman drew a good card and said, "One pound."

"I don't know how you all count your money," the Texan said, "but I raise you a ton."



"Some people think we spoil him!"

HALE!

Served Him Right

Anxious to save time, a motorist switched on his lights, joined a funeral procession, rolled steadily through red lights, eventually tried to turn into a side street, heard the voice of the law beside him.

"Hey, buddy. Back in line. You joined the procession. Now stay in it."

He ended up in the cemetery, where he was trapped for the length of the service.

A Problem

Then there was the cook who complained when the lady of the house asked her to dice some carrots for dinner.

"I don't mind cutting up them carrots into little squares," she said, "but putting them black dots on drives me nearly out of my mind."

* * *

No Cause for Worry

The workers were discussing salaries during lunch and coffee breaks, which caused a lot of dissatisfaction. Therefore, the employer posted the following notice on the bulletin board: "Discussing your salary with fellow employees will be cause for immediate dismissal."

The next day the following handwritten notice appeared underneath: "Don't worry, we're just as ashamed of it as you are!"

* * *

Cooperative

The nervous, over-worked business man complained to his doctor that he had lost all interest in life, that he was always so depressed.

"Well, my dear chap, I guess we all get to feeling that way sometimes. When I hit one of those spells, I simply go off on a short vacation with my wife and forget the bothersome worries of everyday life. That restores my balance. You should try it sometime."

"Fine, Doc. When would it suit your wife?"



You may be a self-made man, Buster, but who supplied you with the instructions?"



"Daddy ate my prize!"

'Find The Mandate'

(John McKelway in the Washington Post)

□ Look. Look. See. Look and see the house. The house is white. It is a white house. The white house has a garden.

What is in the garden?

There is grass in the garden. The grass is green.

There is something else in the garden.

What is it?

It is a football.

Is the football lost? Who lost the football? Did Jack lose the football?

Yes. See Jack looking for the football. Jack is in the garden by the white house looking for the football.

It is a touch football.

Wait!

Jack sees the football. Jack does not pick up the football. Is Jack looking for the football? No. Jack is looking for something else. What is Jack looking for? Look.

See Bobby. Here comes Bobby.

See Bobby in the garden with Jack. Jack and Bobby are in the garden.

What are Bobby and Jack doing in the garden?

They are looking for the football.

No. They are not looking for the football. Jack and Bobby are looking for something else.

Wait! Here comes father.

What is father doing in the garden?

Father, Bobby and Jack are looking in the garden.

Here comes Mother. Mother and father, Bobby and Jack are in the garden looking for something.

Herc comes Ted. Here comes Eunice. Here comes Pat. Here comes Peter. Here comes Sargent. Here comes Jackie.

They are all in the garden looking for the mandate.

Who has the mandate?

Where is the mandate?

Is the mandate large or small?

Who had the mandate?

Dwight David had the mandate. He had the mandate for eight years. He got the mandate from Harry. Harry got the mandate from Franklin. Herbert lost the

mandate and gave it to Franklin. Calvin had given it to Herbert. It is hard to keep the mandate. It is hard to get your hands on it.

Dwight David tried to give it to Richard.

Did Richard get the mandate?

Does Richard have the mandate?

Is Richard hiding the mandate that belongs to Jack?

Does the mandate really belong to Jack?

If the mandate belongs to Jack, why doesn't Richard give it to Jack?

Maybe Richard doesn't know he has the mandate.

Does Jack think Richard has the mandate?

Does Richard think Jack has the mandate?

Who has the mandate?

Does Jack need the mandate? If Jack, or father, or mother, or Jackie, or Ted, or Bobby, or Eunice, or Sargent, find the mandate, what will they do with it?

Look. Look and see.

See Baby Caroline. Here comes Baby Caroline.

No one is watching Baby Caroline. They are all looking for the mandate in the garden.

Baby Caroline has the mandate!

Look. She is feeding the mandate to the ducks.

'Overrated'

□ Some folks never learn. Kinsey M. Robinson, chairman of the board of Northwest Power Company, at recent FPC hearings, commented:

"I think this low-cost power has been greatly overrated, and to the average consumer means very little."

Robinson might review a sophomore textbook on economics. We assume the texts are still using the power industry out in Robinson's section of the country to illustrate an elementary principle of economics:

The lower the unit price of a good, the more units you will sell; the higher the price, the fewer you'll sell.

The reasons the textbook writers chose electricity for an example was that it responds so faithfully to applications of the principle. The reason they chose the Pacific northwest area was that 50 years or so ago, a municipally-owned system

there proved what was then an untested, disputed hypothesis.

The commercial power monopoly had operated on the assumption that there was a static demand for electricity. They kept the supply low, the price high, sold few kilowatt-hours, but made a high margin of profit on each unit sold.

The municipality proved that demand would sky-rocket with a reduction in per kilowatt-hour price, and while there would be a smaller margin per unit sold, the over-all margin would be greater than in an economy based on scarcity, despite the increased investment in production facilities dictated by the increased demand.

As an afterthought, the authors of the textbook noted that the commercial power industry, left alone, would usually choose to sell scarce kilowatt-hours at a high price.

Electrical World reports that a 38-mile coal pipeline is under construction in Russia. Cost of pumping coal to a power plant, the Reds say, will cost only a third as much as rail shipment.

We have nothing against millionaires, but we get tired of reading about that awful, confiscatory tax bracket where 91 per cent of a person's income is claimed by the federal government. There's not a person alive who pays it, we'll bet. Every body clever enough to be in the bracket is also clever enough to avoid it.

J. Robert Welsh, president of the Southwestern Electric Power Company warned his employees in a pre-election letter that they must vote a certain way in order to save their company from the rural electric cooperatives.

It's a strange sort of complaint. In 1958, the rural electrics paid his company \$1,261,655 for wholesale power.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

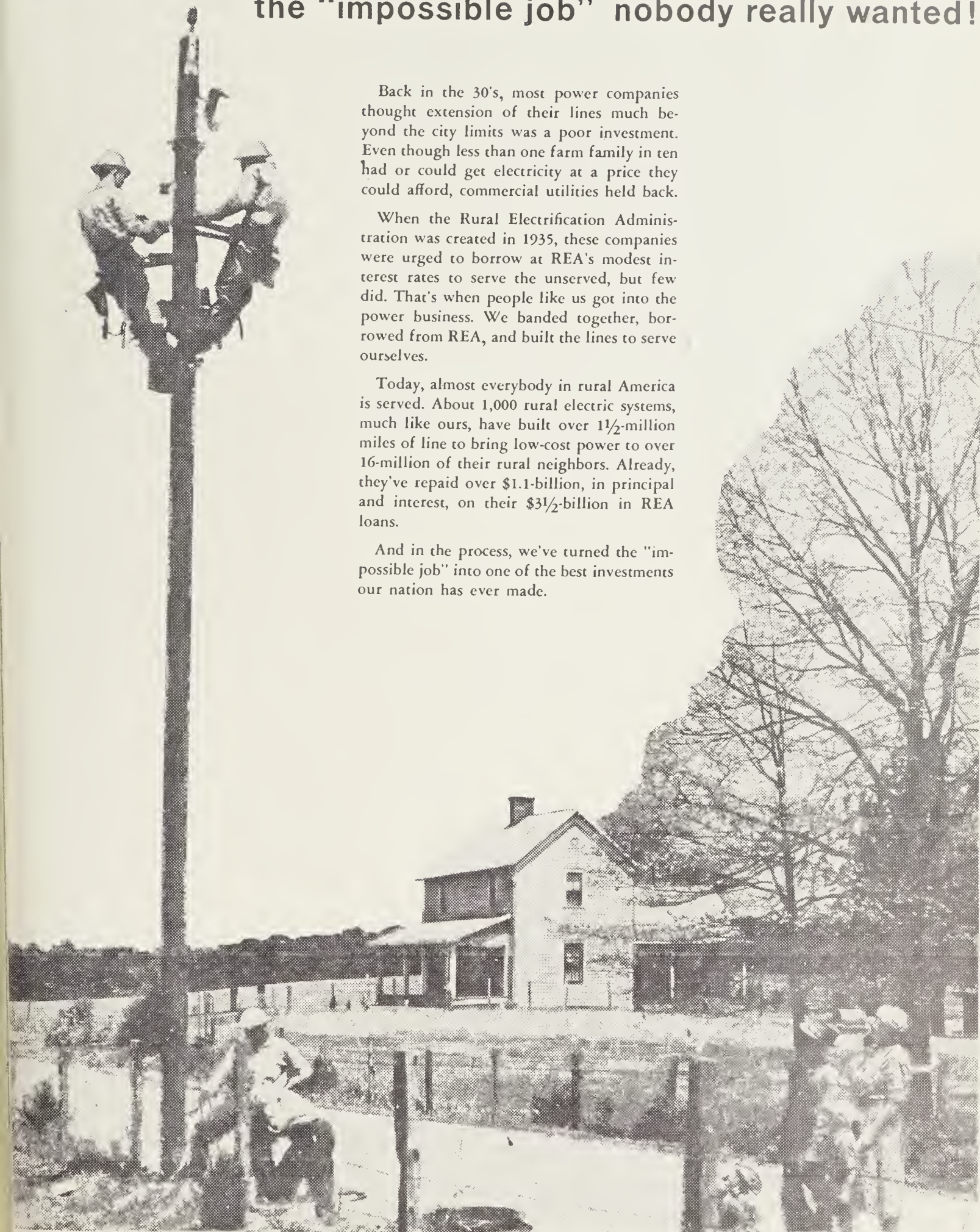
the "impossible job" nobody really wanted!

Back in the 30's, most power companies thought extension of their lines much beyond the city limits was a poor investment. Even though less than one farm family in ten had or could get electricity at a price they could afford, commercial utilities held back.

When the Rural Electrification Administration was created in 1935, these companies were urged to borrow at REA's modest interest rates to serve the unserved, but few did. That's when people like us got into the power business. We banded together, borrowed from REA, and built the lines to serve ourselves.

Today, almost everybody in rural America is served. About 1,000 rural electric systems, much like ours, have built over 11½-million miles of line to bring low-cost power to over 16-million of their rural neighbors. Already, they've repaid over \$1.1-billion, in principal and interest, on their \$3½-billion in REA loans.

And in the process, we've turned the "impossible job" into one of the best investments our nation has ever made.

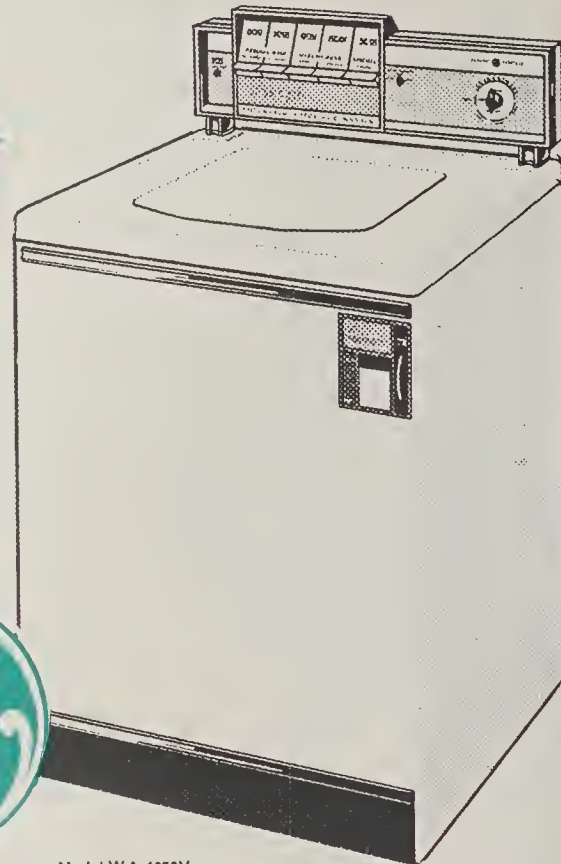


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week

Completely automatic—just touch a key and turn the dial. Five automatic cycles for any washable fabric. 2 wash-and-wear cycles. Bleach dispenser holds a month's supply—adds bleach automatically at the right time. Water saver for small loads.



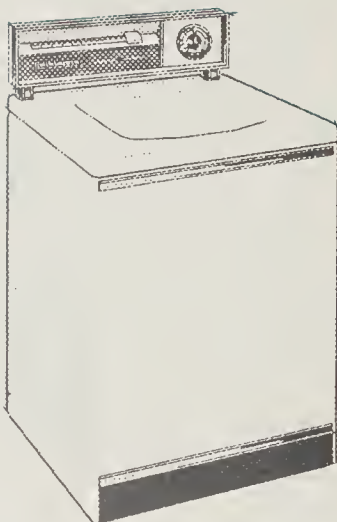
Model WA-950V

ROTARY FABRIC DIAL

12-lb. capacity
Fits like a built-in

\$3.62 per*
week

NEW Rotary Fabric Dial, with full width illumination, shows proper wash and spin speeds for any clothes load. Has 2 wash speeds, 2 spin speeds. Bleach dispenser. 3 wash and 2 rinse water temperatures. Water saver for small loads.



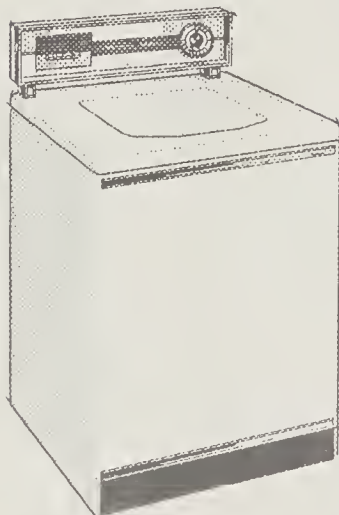
Model WA-750V

2 WASH CYCLES 2 WASH SPEEDS

12-lb. capacity
Fits like a built-in

\$3.09 per*
week

3 wash and 2 rinse water temperatures. Powerful NEW G-E spiral activator cleans heaviest loads or delicate fabrics thoroughly and safely. Has water saver feature for small loads.



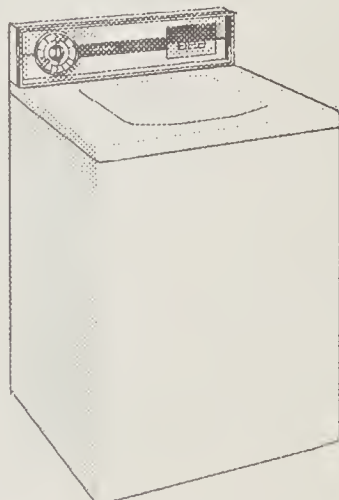
Model WA-650V

2 WASH CYCLES 3 WASH TEMPERATURES

12-lb. capacity
Fits like a built-in

\$219.95*

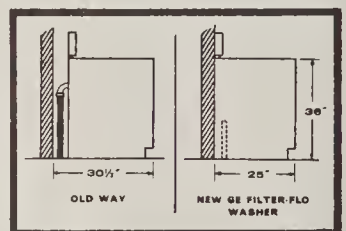
A compact unit with top performance features. Has 2 wash cycles for washing delicate or regular fabrics at proper temperature. Damp-dry spin speed. Water saver for small loads.



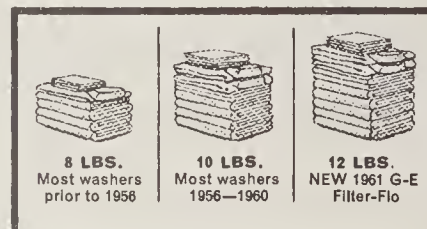
Imagine! 12 lbs. of clothes in one load . . . and every piece washed perfectly clean—lint-free. A typical 12-lb. load is: 3 double sheets, 4 pillow cases, 3 shirts, 4 prs. of shorts, 5 T-shirts, 3 bath towels, 5 wash cloths, 12 handkerchiefs and a tablecloth. Every 1961 General Electric Filter-Flo washer cleans a load like that with ease . . . each piece comes out thoroughly clean with no lint fuzz.

SAVE SPACE AND GET BUILT-IN LOOK

Counter height (36"), counter depth (25"), they fit flush against the wall. No space wasted for drain hose and pipe. Now a recessed back panel puts them INSIDE the washer.



COMPARE NEW GENERAL ELECTRIC WASH LOADS WITH OLDER WASHERS



Save time every washday! Load the 1961 G-E washer with a big 12-lb. load—20% more than previous models. Powerful NEW G-E agitator gets every piece thoroughly clean—lint-free.

NO LINT ON CLOTHES

Non-clogging, moving G-E Filter keeps every particle of lint off clothes. Filter also dispenses detergent evenly . . . cleans and recleans water.



*Distributor's recommended retail price. See your dealer for his prices and terms.

SEE YOUR G-E DEALER TODAY!

Walker Martin, Inc. — Authorized distributor